Registration number: 06355659

DIWALI LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Diwali Limited

Contents

Diwali Limited

Company Information

Director	K H Sachdev
Company secretary	H M Sachdev M Sachdev
Registered office	Mercury Offices 49 Norman Street Leicester Leicestershire LE3 0BB
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Diwali Limited

(Registration number: 06355659)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	849,604	828,347
Investments	7	1	1
		849,605	828,348
Current assets			
Debtors	8	17,292	12,459
Cash at bank		213,537	274,830
		230,829	287,289
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(550,592)	(485,933)
Net current liabilities		(319,763)	(198,644)
Total assets less current liabilities		529,842	629,704
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(285,360)	(322,971)
Deferred tax liabilities	10	(60,746)	(51,841)
Net assets		183,736	254,892
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		183,636	254,792
Total equity		183,736	254,892

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 18 December 2023

K H Sachdev
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Mercury Offices
49 Norman Street
Leicester
Leicestershire
LE3 0BB

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Diwali Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	1% straight line method
Fixtures & fittings	40% straight line method
Motor Vehicles	20% reducing balance method

Land of £111,066 (2022: £111,066) is not depreciated.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed five years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.
Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	Straight line over 10 years

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Average number of employees	29	26

Diwali Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4 Taxation

Tax charged in the profit and loss account

	2023 £	2022 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	15,277	36,496
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	-	2
	15,277	36,498
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	8,905	13,531
Tax expense in the profit and loss account	24,182	50,029

5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023	240,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023	240,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023 and as at 31 March 2022	-

6 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	877,326	99,020	-	976,346
Additions	-	25,546	12,750	38,296
At 31 March 2023	877,326	124,566	12,750	1,014,642
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	51,227	96,772	-	147,999
Charge for the year	7,663	7,748	1,628	17,039
At 31 March 2023	58,890	104,520	1,628	165,038
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	818,436	20,046	11,122	849,604
At 31 March 2022	826,099	2,248	-	828,347

Diwali Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

7 Investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments in subsidiaries	1	1

Subsidiaries	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	1
At 31 March 2022	1

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2023	2022
Subsidiary undertakings				
Abberdale Limited	Mercury Offices 49 Norman Street Leicester Leicestershire LE3 0BB	Ordinary	100%	100%

8 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	2,885	7,979
Other debtors	12,795	3,265
Prepayments	1,612	1,215
	17,292	12,459

9 Creditors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	11	91,038	115,955
Amounts due to group undertaking		427,010	311,672
Social security and other taxes		6,157	10,202
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		2,685	3,471
Other creditors		855	826
Accrued expenses		7,563	7,311
Corporation tax liability		15,284	36,496
		550,592	485,933
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	11	285,360	322,971

10 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2023	Liability £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	60,746

2022	Liability £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	51,841

11 Loans and borrowings

	2023 £	2022 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	38,998	39,000
Directors loan account	52,040	76,955
	91,038	115,955

	2023 £	2022 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	285,360	322,971